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## MORE NEW PLATYPODIDAE (COLEOPTERA) FROM PAPUA NEW GUINEA

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**A b s t r a c t :** Descriptions are given of eighteen new species of Platypodidae: *Platypus atrans*, *Platypus cicatricosus*, *Platypus cognatus*, *Platypus dibrachiatus*, *Platypus fenestrellatus*, *Platypus gumiensis*, *Platypus imberbis*, *Platypus lesiniformis*, *Platypus longicalcaratus*, *Platypus muricatus*, *Platypus neopartibilis*, *Platypus novaeguineensis*, *Platypus panduriformis*, *Platypus papulosus*, *Platypus parallelivenius*, *Platypus sepaloideus*, *Platypus umbrinus*, *Platypus uvarius*. Also *Platypus gabensis* SCHEDL is given new specific status. *Platypus acetabuliformis comalis*, and *Platypus pulvinatus quadricornutus* are described as new. *Platypus annularis* SCHEDL is transferred to *Baiocis* BROWNE, *Crossotarsus corniventris* SCHEDL is transferred to *Platypus*, and new females of *Platypus acetabuliformis* ROBERTS, *Platypus incertus* SCHEDL, *Platypus quadrinotatus* SCHEDL, and *Platypus spiniventris* SCHEDL are described for the first time. Six platypodid synonyms are recognised also.

### Introduction

The Platypodidae are a family of wood-boring Coleoptera which attack damaged, diseased, fallen, and felled trees. The larvae do not feed on the wood, but on a fungus (yeast) that lines the galleries bored into the host tree. In variety the family is very richly represented in the tropics, particularly in the Island of New Guinea (Papua New Guinea and Irian Jaya), from where more than 300 species have been recorded, more than half of them being endemics. Altogether 9 genera have been recorded from Papua New Guinea alone, most of the species belonging to the genus

*Platypus*. Many species have been described by SCHEDL (1968, 1970, 1972, 1974, 1975), BROWNE (1983), and ROBERTS (1979, 1986, 1987), but all the evidence suggests there are still many more to be found, particularly from montane habitats.

The species described as new here are mainly from low - to midmontane habitats in the neighbourhood of Bulolo (map reference: S 7°15'; E 146°36'; altitude 1000 m - 2500 m).

The following abbreviations are used in this text for depositories containing specimens:

NMW - Naturhistorisches Museum, Vienna:

FRS, Bulolo - Forest Research Station, Bulolo, Papua New Guinea.

*Baiocis (Platypus) annularis* SCHEDL

SCHEDL (1975) described *Platypus annularis* from Papua New Guinea. Though both sexes were taken from the same locality there was no reason to associate the two because they were captured separately on sticky traps. From its characters the male clearly belongs in the genus *Baiocis* BROWNE, not *Platypus* HERBST, while the female belongs to a completely different genus *Crossotarsus* CHAPUIS. This species is therefore transferred to *Baiocis* as *B. annularis* SCHEDL, with the male as Holotype and a description of the true female follows. These females were taken in association with males, in the same tunnels.

Female, designated Paratype, reared with ♂, Gumi, Watut Logging Area, Bulolo, ex *Syzygium* sp., 2200 m, II.XII.85. (H. ROBERTS) (NMW). Two more Paratypes, ♀ (H. ROBERTS) (FRS. Bulolo).

Female nov., 2.5 to 2.6 mm long, and nearly six times as long as wide. Colour, head, pronotum, and elytral apices light brown to orange, the rest of the elytra yellow.

Head, frons flat, median stria long, surface finely areolate with scattered hairs; vertex strongly angled to frons, the junction marked by a raised line.

Pronotum twice as long as wide, femoral grooves narrow, angled anteriorly, median stria long, bifurcate in front, surface shining, very few hairs.

Elytra more than twice as long as pronotum, sides near parallel up to distal eighth, after which narrowing slightly to a declivity that termina-

tes apically as an inclined, transversely convex surface; disc shining, elongate, near flat, the sulcus lightly impressed, with little evidence of either interstriae or striae anywhere; declivity at first gradually inclined, then more so, until at apex a lunate, transverse rim, near vertical, this rim indented from the suture, surface finely shagreened, impressed along the sulcus, with numerous short hairs, particularly along the rim. Abdominal ventrites shining, with many long hairs.

*Platypus acetabuliformis* ROBERTS fem.nov. (Fig.3)

ROBERTS (1968) described *P. acetabuliformis* based on the male. This description is of the female, which has been taken with determined males.

Female, designated Paratype, taken with ♂; Stony Logging Area, Bulolo, ex *Xanthophyllum* sp., 1000 m, 18.VII.78 (H. ROBERTS) (NMW). One more Paratype, ♀, same data (FRS. Bulolo).

Female nov., 3.1. to 3.2. mm long, and nearly five times as long as wide. Colour dark brown.

Head and pronotum as the male, except the frons with two distinctive pits above the clypeus, and the pronotal pore-group much larger, and elongate.

Elytra similar to the male except the declivity simpler; disc shining, nearly twice as long as pronotum, interstriae I very narrow, remainder larger, subequal, only first striae impressed, remainder seriate punctate, all interstriae and striae reaching commencement of declivity; declivity occupying distal quarter, at first gradually convex where interstriae and striae still distinct, then vertical, the change in slope marked by a transversely oblique groove on each elytron, vertical surface densely covered with fine hairs, except along the sulcus.

*Platypus acetabuliformis comalis* ssp. nov. (Fig.4)

At 2200 m, an altitude much higher than that at which the Holotype series was taken, males are all larger in size, being 3.4 to 3.5 mm long. This form cannot be separated by any other obvious characters, and as intermediate sizes have not been found they are considered as a new subspecies *P. acetabuliformis comalis* ssp. nov.

Holotype ♂ Papua New Guinea: Gumi, Watut Logging Area, Bulolo, ex *Galbulilima* sp., 2200 m, 9.IV.82. (H. ROBERTS) (NMW). Paratypes 4 ♂;

same data as Holotype, 1 ♂ (NMW), 3 ♂ (FRS, Bulolo).

*Platypus atrans* sp.nov. (Fig.17)

*P. atrans* sp. nov. belongs to the Group *Platypus semiopaci* (SCHEDL 1939), where it resembles *P. denticollis* BROWNE 1983 and *P. uniformis* SCHEDL 1970. Males of the new species can be separated from the former by their slimmer form, and from the latter by the outline of the elytral interstriae.

Holotype ♂; Papua New Guinea: Mt. Kaindi, 2100 m to 2350 m, I.I.65 (J. SEDLACEK) (NMW). Paratype, same data as Holotype, 1 ♂ (NMW), 1 ♂ (FRS, Bulolo).

Male 4.2 to 4.3 mm long, and 3.4 times as long as wide. Colour dark brown to black.

Head, frons slightly impressed centrally, median stria not visible, surface coarsely areolate, impunctate, few hairs; vertex angled to frons.

Pronotum nearly square, femoral grooves angled posteriorly, median stria surrounded by two elongate pore-groups, each of many pores, surface shining, with numerous small punctures.

Elytra more than twice as long as the pronotum, widest halfway along its length, and ending in a transverse, convex, rounded declivity, that occupies the posterior third; disc shining for proximal half, afterwards matt, interstriae 1 and 9 very narrow, the remainder wider, subequal, and progressively longer until 8, the longest, which ends in a point, striae seriate punctate; declivity with no indication of interstriae or striae, surface matt, with many granules, some piliferous, two near apices larger than the remainder. Abdominal ventrites horizontal, matt, with piliferous granules.

*Platypus cicatricosus* sp.nov. (Figs.12,13)

*P. cicatricosus* sp.nov. belongs to the Group *Platypus oxyuri* (CHAPUIS 1865), where it resembles *P. distinctipes* SCHEDL 1972 and *P. solidus* WALKER 1858. Besides their smaller size males of the new species can be recognised by the presence of distinctive pronotal pore-groups, and by the fine yellow hairs of the declivity, which tend to radiate concentrically, and not point only posteriorly.

Holotype ♂, Papua New Guinea: Gumi, Watut Logging Area, Bulolo, ex *Xanthomyrtus* sp., 2200 m, 16.IX.86 (H. ROBERTS) (NMW). Paratypes, 1 ♂ 2 ♀, same data as Holotype, 1 ♀ (NMW), 1 ♂ 1 ♀ (FRS, Bulolo).

Male 4.0 to 4.1 mm long, and 4.0 times as long as wide. Colour dark brown.

Head, frons flat, median stria reduced to a dot, surface shining, coarsely punctured, many punctures elongate; vertex angled to frons.

Pronotum a little longer than wide (29: 26), femoral grooves shallow, lightly angled posteriorly, median stria well developed, impressed, surrounded by two pore-groups, all on a raised pad, the pores few, in the anterior half and clearly separate, in appearance like a scar, surface dull, with many small pits.

Elytra nearly three times as long as pronotum, for the basal two thirds almost parallel sided, then contracting to a declivity which occupies the posterior third and ends in a pair of elongate, adjacent projections; disc shining, interstriae throughout, 1 the narrowest, lateral margins finely spined, striae impressed, striate punctate; declivity at first gradually inclined, with crenate margins, then steeper, narrowing rapidly on each elytron to projections that have clearly trifid apices, interstriae and striae evident basally, surface matt throughout, ornamented with rows of piliferous granules, the hairs yellow and fine, standing up vertically, as well as pointing backwards. Abdominal ventrites rising posteriorly, shining, with many piliferous granules.

Female 4.1 to 4.2 mm long, and almost five times as long as wide. Colour brown.

Head and Pronotum like the male except the frons more strongly impressed and the pronotal pore-groups larger, and with many more pores.

Elytra very different to the male, in particular the declivity simpler, and occupying only the distal quarter; disc shining, interstriae 1 very narrow and alone prominent, striae, except for the first, not impressed, all seriate punctate, sulcus progressively depressed; declivity at first inclined, then near vertical, where oblique grooves reach the margins the latter indented, also broadly indented posteriorly at the sulcus, vertical surface granular, with two small papillae on either side postero-laterally.

*Platypus cognatus* sp.nov. (Fig.8)

*P. cognatus* sp.nov. is similar to *P. negatus* SCHEDL 1973, both belonging to the Group *Platypi sulcati* (CHAPUIS 1865). Males of the new species can be recognised by the shorter pronotal median stria, which is surrounded by smaller pore-groups made up of larger pores, by the wider, flatter elytral interstriae, by the larger declivital spines, and by the smaller spines of the fourth abdominal ventrite.

The Holotype and Allotype of *P. negatus* are in the FRS, Bulolo, not the Australian National Insect Collection, Canberra, as stated by SCHEDL. To me it seems very doubtful if the female, given as the Allotype by SCHEDL, belongs to the same species as the male Holotype. The female is much smaller, with differences in ornamentation, and comes from West New Britain, not the type locality, Madang.

Holotype ♂, Papua New Guinea; Upper Manki Logging Area, Bulolo, ex *Castanopsis* sp., 1800 m, 31.VIII.81 (H. ROBERTS) (NMW). Paratype 1♀, same data as Holotype (FRS, Bulolo).

Male 3.3 to 3.4 mm long, and 3.0 times as long as wide. Colour pale brown.

Head, frons near flat, median stria short, surface matt, finely reticulate, with many scattered short haired punctures; vertex angled to frons.

Pronotum square, femoral grooves shallow, not strongly angled, median stria very short, surrounded by small numbers of large pores, surface shining, with many scattered small pits.

Elytra twice as long as pronotum, and a little wider, sides diverging up to a convex declivity, which occupies the distal quarter; disc shining, interstriae and striae throughout distinct, interstriae 1 the narrowest, 3, 7, and 8 wider than the remainder, all reduced in size above the commencement of the declivity; declivity convex, transversely rounded, interstriae and striae recognisable only in the upper half, interstriae 3 and 7, on each elytron, ending in blunt spines, the former larger than the latter, surface matt all over, interstriae at first with rows of hairs, but below the spines bare. Abdominal ventrite four with a transverse row of small teeth near the posterior margin, matt all over.

Female 3.7 to 3.8 mm long, and four times as long as wide. Colour pale brown.

Head and Pronotum similar to the male except the frons, which has many more hairs, and the pronotal pore-groups, which are much larger and completely surround a longer median stria.

Elytra also resembling the male except for the simpler declivity, where the margins are at first straight sided before ending in a vertical, flat apex, also the declivital spines are smaller, that ending interstriae 7 bigger than 3 (the reverse of the male), and the sulcus is impressed on the declivity. Abdominal ventrite four does not have a transverse row of teeth.

*Platypus (Crossotarsus) corniventris* SCHEDL 1968

SCHEDL (1968) described a male as *Platypus corniventris* from the River Tor, NW New Guinea (now Irian Jaya). Subsequently he transferred this species to *Crossotarsus* (SCHEDL 1975) with no reasons given. From material I have borrowed from the Naturhistorisches Museum, Vienna, it is evident that two more specimens were found, one of which was from West New Britain, Papua New Guinea.

Having examined all this material it is clear to the author that all specimens are members of one species of the Group *Platypi quadrifissi* (CHAPUIS 1865). This species is therefor transferred back to *Platypus*.

The female from Naturhistorisches Museum, Vienna, also borrowed, is clearly a true *Crossotarsus*, but not of a species recognised by the author.

Males of *P. corniventris* resemble *P. pulvinatus* ROBERTS 1987. They are distinguished by the prominent elytral interstriae of the upper declivity, which are apically short, not projecting, and by the much smaller size of the teeth at the postero-lateral angles of the declivity.

*Platypus dibrachiatus* sp.nov. (Fig.15)

*Platypus dibrachiatus* sp.nov. belongs probably to the Group *Platypi quadrifissi* CHAPUIS (1865), many of which are distinguished by a pair of prominent teeth on the fourth abdominal ventrite. Unlike other males of this Group this new species does not have most of the interstriae ending in spines.

Holotype ♂, Papua New Guinea: Divide Logging Area, Bulolo, ex *Terminalia complanata*, 1200 m, 6.1.87 (H. ROBERTS) (NMW). Paratypes 3 ♂, same data as Holotype, 1 ♂ (NMW), 2 ♂ (FRS, Bulolo).

Male 2.5 to 2.6 mm long, and 4.6 times as long as wide. Colour orange brown.

Head, frons near flat, median stria conspicuous, surface finely areolate, matt, with few hairs; vertex angled to frons.

Pronotum clearly longer than wide (30:21), femoral grooves shallow, median stria short, the anterior half surrounded by a pair of pore-groups made up of elongate pores, surface shining, few hairs.

Elytra more than twice as long as pronotum, for initial two thirds near parallel sided, then giving way to simple transverse declivity with only few spines; disc shining, interstriae carinate and striae impressed, though both progressively less evident away from elytral suture, surface shining; declivity at first inclined then near vertical, postero-lateral angles ending in a distinct spine, with inside this a notch, interstriae and striae clearly recognisable only on the summit, the former at first carinate then giving way to rows of granules, interstriae 1 and 2 less so than the remainder, apically the vertical surface granulose, matt. Abdominal ventrites distinguished by a pair of very strong spines joined at the bases on the fourth ventrite, surface of the last ventrite matt, few hairs.

*Platypus fenestrallatus* sp.nov.

Females of this species are distinguished by a pair of deep pits on the frons. To the author this is a unique feature among Papua New Guinea platypodids, though the general form resembles females of the Group *Platypus semidepressi* SCHEDL 1939.

Holotype ♀, Papua New Guinea: Divide Logging Area, Bulolo ex *Terminalia complanata*, 1200 m, 8.1.87 (H. ROBERTS) (NMW). Paratypes 3 ♀, same data as Holotype, 1 ♀ (NMW), 2 ♀ (FRS, Bulolo).

Female 2.9 to 3.0 mm long, and 3.7 times as long as wide. Colour dark red.

Head, frons lightly impressed centrally, with on either side, above the bases of the antennae a pair of deep hairless pits, median stria not distinct, surface with many piliferous punctures, those between the eyes most dense and with long hairs; vertex angled to frons but sparsely haired.

Pronotum only a little longer than wide (18:16), femoral grooves shallow, median stria short, surrounded by a raised pair of small pore-groups, surface shining, with many scattered pits.



Elytra more than twice as long as the pronotum, sides diverging initially until final quarter where they narrow to form a simple, transverse declivity; disc shining, interstriae distinct, subequal, striae not impressed, seriate punctate; declivity at first inclined then vertical, neither interstriae nor striae clearly evident, surface shining, lightly covered with flattened scales, hairs numerous, horizontal.

*Platypus gabensis* SCHEDL 1974, new status

SCHEDL (1974) described *P. cordiger* ssp. *gabensis* from one male taken at Gabensis, Morobe Prov., Papua New Guinea. This Holotype is in the FRS, Bulolo, not, as stated by Schedl in the Australian National Collection, Canberra. Having near Bulolo collected more males of this platypodid, together with the female, comparison of this material with specimens of *P. cordiger* CHAPUIS 1865 determined by SCHEDL from the same locality *P. cordiger* ssp. *gabensis* was taken at, it is clear to me that *P. gabensis* deserves specific status in its own right. This name is now given specific rank, with the specimen described by SCHEDL as the Holotype.

*P. gabensis* differs from *P. cordiger* by its larger size and stockier form. Males can be separated by the ornamentation of the declivity, which in *P. gabensis* is much more densely covered with small granules and short, horizontal yellow hairs. The females of the new species are recognised by the simpler form of the impression on the frons, and also by the smaller sized pronotal pore-groups, each with many fewer pores.

Female, designated Paratype, taken with ♂, Divide Logging Area, Bulolo, ex *Terminalia complanata*, 1000 m, 19.XI.85. (H. ROBERTS) (NMW).

Female 4.2 to 4.3 mm long, and 3.8 times as long as wide. Colour dark brown.

Head, frons strongly impressed, particularly below the eyes, but also between the eyes, but less so, the median stria very long, extending from below the eyes up to the margin with the vertex, but nowhere is this median stria clearly raised, surface of impression below the eyes finely reticulate, with no hairs, which is in contrast to the surface between and above the eyes; vertex angled to frons, the median stria continuing from frons on to vertex.

Pronotum almost square, femoral grooves shallow, median stria short, with

the pore-groups occupying only the anterior half, and extending in front of the stria by only this same distance, the pores large.

Elytra twice as long as pronotum, near parallel sided, before narrowing to end in simple declivity occupying only posterior fifth; disc shining, interstriae and striae clear throughout, the latter not impressed, seriate punctate; declivity first inclined then near vertical, apical margins indented at the sulcus, little sign of interstriae or striae except at summit, surface carinate, well covered with short hairs, except along oblique lines where declivity changes slope.

*Platypus gumiensis* sp.nov. (Fig.1,2)

This species belongs to the Group *Platypi sulcati*, to that section that has pronotal pore-groups at the end of the median stria in the female, and in the male has ridged elytra, interstria 3 ending in a spine. *P. gumiensis* sp.nov. is distinguished from all others by its slim form, and the essentially glabrous pronotum.

Holotype ♂; Papua New Guinea: Gumi, Watut Logging Area, Bulolo, ex *Garcinia* sp., 2200 m, 28.VI.86. (H. ROBERTS) (NMW). Paratypes 1 ♀, same data as Holotype, 1 ♀ (NMW), 1 ♂ 1 ♀ (FRS, Bulolo).

Male 4.6 to 4.7 mm long, and 3.3 times as long as wide. Colour dark red.

Head, frons lightly impressed centrally, median stria distinct, surface coarsely punctured particularly posteriorly, with many hairs; vertex not strongly angled to frons.

Pronotum a little longer than wide (25:23), femoral grooves hardly evident, median stria well developed, two, small, separate, elongate pore-groups, located in front of, and completely separate from the median stria, surface shining, only few punctures.

Elytra nearly twice as long as pronotum, widest just before convex declivity, which occupies the posterior quarter, ridged throughout; disc shining, interstriae and striae clearly evident, the former raised, and the latter impressed in all of the posterior half, lateral striae seriate punctate; declivity at first gradually then steeply convex, interstriae 3 ending in a prominent spine on each declivity midway down, interstriae 2 with a smaller spine at the top of the declivity, remainder carinate, laterally interstriae extending further onto declivity, posteriorly rounded with one

additional small spine on each elytron a little above the margin, declivity surface generally matt, with rows of hairs on the carinate interstriae. Abdominal ventrites sparsely covered with piliferous granules, surface matt.

Female 5.1 to 5.2 mm long and 3.6 times as long as wide. Colour red.

Head, frons clearly impressed centrally, throughout covered with hairs, these between and below the antennae pointing forwards, not upwards, the marginal hairs long.

Pronotum distinguished from the male by a large pore-group of elongate pores terminating the median stria.

Elytra more than twice as long as pronotum, widest above the declivity which occupies the posterior third, resembling the male except interstriae, striae and spines much less prominent on declivity, the declivity distinguished by a central groove, a continuation of the impressed interstriae 1 and 2 of the disc, and on each elytron the terminations of interstriae 3 to 9 a forming slight transverse ridge.

*Platypus imberbis* sp.nov.

This species resembles closely the smaller *P. taxicornis* SCHEDL, and like it belongs to the Group *Platypi mesoadjuncti* (SCHEDL 1975). Males of *P. imberbis* sp.nov. are distinguished by the more prominent spines on the declivity margins, and the transverse row of hairs behind the commencement of the declivity.

Holotype ♂, Papua New Guinea: Gumi, Watut Logging Area, Bulolo, ex *Myristica* sp., 2000 m, 6.III.77 (H. ROBERTS) (NMW). Paratype 1 ♂; same data as Holotype (FRS, Bulolo).

Male 2.7 to 2.8 mm long, and 3.8 times as long as wide. Colour brown, elytral apices darker.

Head, frons flat with a central impression raised on an elevation located where the median stria should be, surface subnitid, with scattered short hairs; vertex angled to frons.

Pronotum longer than wide (19:15), femoral grooves shallow, angled posteriorly, median stria short, no pore-groups, surface shining, with numerous fine pits.

Elytra twice as long as pronotum, sides near parallel, ending in steep declivity occupying posterior quarter; disc shining, interstriae 1 very nar-

row, remainder wider, subequal, only the first stria impressed, all closely seriate punctate, both interstriae and striae all reaching summit of declivity; declivity steeply convex, lateral margins extended as distinct short spine, and posteriorly as broad pointed spine, with limit of sulcus also slightly protruding, surface matt all over, some interstriae evident on lower declivity as lines of broken carinae, hairs particularly abundant immediately after commencement of declivity as transverse band, and on declivity margins. Abdominal ventrites shining, with bands of prominent hairs.

*Platypus incertus* SCHEDL fem.nov. (Fig.11)

SCHEDL (1970) described the male of *P. incertus*, the largest of the Platypi oxyuri known from Papua New Guinea, from Enga Province. At Bulolo a number of females have been reared with males. This is a description of the distinctive female. It can be separated from all other female Platypi oxyuri known in Papua New Guinea by its large size, and by the very characteristic incurving projections that make up the postero-lateral corners of the declivity.

Female designated Paratype, reared with ♂, Gumi, Watut Logging Area, Bulolo, ex *Phyllocladus* sp., 2200 m, 13.IV.76 (H. ROBERTS). Two more Paratypes, ♀, same data (FRS, Bulolo).

Female nov. 5.3. to 5.5 mm long, and 4.3 times as long as wide. Colour dark brown.

Head, frons plano-convex, median stria short, surface punctured, more so above than below, and on the periphery mainly ornamented with hairs: vertex angled to frons.

Pronotum clearly longer than wide (34:29), femoral grooves shallow, angled posteriorly, median stria short, completely surrounded by a pair of pore-groups made up of large pores, surface shining, with few scattered pits.

Elytra more than twice as long as pronotum, but no wider, sides near parallel, ending in almost vertical declivity which occupies the distal sixth: disc shining, impressed along the sulcus, interstriae 1 and 9 alone distinct throughout, the remainder clearly recognisable only above the declivity. striae, except for the first and the eighth, none impressed, the remainder finely striate punctate up to the declivity; at first declivity inclined, then near vertical, laterally surrounded by incurving projections, interstriae

7 and 9 extended as lateral teeth, the termination of 7 being a small bifid tooth, that of 9 a much larger upcurving tooth, elytra at the extreme apex indented at the sulcus, surface smooth, shining, hairs confined, mostly to the lateral rim of the declivity. Abdominal ventrites simple, shining, with transverse rows of short hairs.

*Platypus lesiniformis* sp.nov.

*Platypus lesiniformis* sp.nov. belongs to the Group *Platypi mesoadjuncti* SCHEDL 1972, and is near to *P. papuanus* ROBERTS. Unlike many other species in this Group the male has most of the elytral interstriae terminating in teeth, while in the female the pore-groups are strikingly elongate.

Holotype ♂, Papua New Guinea: Divide Logging Area, Bulolo, ex *Celtis* sp., 1200 m, 9.II.87 (H. ROBERTS) (NMW). Paratypes 1 ♂ 2 ♀, same data as Holotype, 1 ♂ (NMW), 1 ♂ 1 ♀ (FRS, Bulolo).

Male 1.9 to 2.0 mm long, and four times as long as wide. Colour orange brown, the elytral apices black.

Head, frons near flat, centrally a slight elongate longitudinal impression, median stria not strong, surface with few piliferous punctures; vertex angled to frons.

Pronotum longer than wide (24:19), femoral grooves shallow, median stria distinct, with few pores arranged usually in a single row on either side of the anterior half, surface with numerous well scattered pits.

Elytra not twice as long as pronotum, parallel sided, ending in steeply inclined declivity; disc shining, interstriae and striae not distinct until above declivity, striae seriate punctate, all interstriae except 2 and 4 projecting over declivity as teeth, that of 3 bent laterally; declivity steep, no clear evidence of either interstriae or striae, apically strongly incised, surface matt all over, with only few granules, hairs confined to the margins. Abdominal margins shining, with rows of strong hairs.

Female 2.0 to 2.1 mm long, and 4.2 times as long as wide. Colour lighter than the male.

Head like the male.

Pronotum with conspicuous, narrow, elongate pore-groups, completely surrounding the median stria, located in the posterior half of the pronotum,

and around the pore-groups a zone of short hairs.

Elytra with a much simpler declivity than the male, the only conspicuous ornamentation being transverse carinae at the base of interstriae 1 to 4.

*Platypus longicalcaratus* sp.nov. (Fig.16)

This species belongs to the *Platypi semiopaci*, and is close to *P. celsus* ROBERTS 1979. Males of the new species can be separated from the latter by the smaller pronotal pore-groups, and by the very elongate interstriae 8 on the elytra.

Holotype ♂, Papua New Guinea: Mt. Giluwe, Western Highlands Province, ex *Nothofagus pullei*, 2900 m, 26.V.76 (H. ROBERTS) (NMW). Paratype 1 ♂, same data as Holotype (FRS, Bulolo).

Male 5.0 to 5.1 mm long, and 3.3 times as long as wide. Colour dark red to black.

Head, frons nearly flat, median stria indistinct, surface finely areolate all over, matt; vertex angled to frons, with few hairs.

Pronotum only a little longer than wide, femoral grooves angled posteriorly, median stria short, surrounded by a small pair of pore-groups, surface shining, with numerous variably sized punctures.

Elytra three times as long as pronotum, and a little wider, widest in posterior half, sides at first diverging then narrowing to a rounded declivity, which occupies most of the posterior half; disc basally shining, apically matt, all interstriae distinct for the first half only except for 1 and 8 which both run to the top of the declivity, 1 very narrow, 8 at first broad then narrow, the latter ending in a line of granules, striae only distinct in proximal half, all seriate punctate; declivity commencing shortly behind half way, at first near horizontal, then steeply convex, no interstriae or striae evident, surface matt, ornamented with numerous piliferous granules, a pair on each elytron margin larger. Abdominal ventrites horizontal, matt.

*Platypus muricatus* sp.nov. (Fig.23)

*P. muricatus* sp.nov., belonging to the Group *Platypi antennati* (CHAPUIS 1865) resembles *P. gongylodes* ROBERTS 1987. Males of this new species

besides being larger in size are distinguished by the coarsely papillate disc of the elytra. It is noticeable that both these related species have been taken from the same host tree, *Syzygium* sp.

Holotype ♂. Papua New Guinea; Upper Stony Logging Area, Bulolo, ex *Syzygium* sp., 1200 m, II.XI.86 (H. ROBERTS) (NMW). Paratypes 1 ♂ 2 ♀, same data as Holotype, 1 ♀ (NMW), 1 ♂ 1 ♀ (FRS, Bulolo).

Male 3.8 to 3.9 mm long, and 4.2 times as long as wide. Colour brown.

Head, frons centrally slightly areolate, with very few hairs; vertex angled to frons.

Pronotum longer than wide (28:25), femoral grooves shallow, hardly angled posteriorly, median stria short, with on either side a pore-group, made up of not more than five pores located on a dull, elongate surround, general surface shining, with many punctures.

Elytra more than twice as long as pronotum, but hardly wider, lateral margins with small spines, near parallel for initial two thirds, then rapidly narrowing at declivity to a short transverse apex; disc shining, more than the posterior half of the first three interstriae heavily covered with variably sized, small shining papillae, interstriae 1 narrow, remainder larger, subequal, first three visible only basally, striae impressed, seriate punctate; declivity gradually, then more steeply inclined, sides narrowing to a pair of blunt projections, with on the outside of each one small hooked tooth, interstriae and striae nowhere distinct, surface matt with small numbers of widely spaced, shining piliferous papillae. Abdominal ventrites shining, with many small piliferous carinae.

Female 3.9 to 4.0 mm long, and four times as long as wide. Colour brown, paler than the male.

Head and Pronotum as the male, except the frons centrally more impressed, and with the punctures arranged concentrically, and more numerous, also many pronotal pores in the pore-groups.

Elytra much simpler than the male, twice as long as the pronotum, the sides near parallel ending in a convex, transversely rounded, declivity occupying the distal quarter; disc shining, smooth, interstriae 1 and 9 distinct and narrow, remainder less so, subequal, and larger, striae all seriate punctate, along the sulcus impressed; declivity without sign of either interstriae or striae, margins apically sinuate, lightly indented at

the sulcus, surface dull with few granules, and many short hairs.

*Platypus neopartibilis* sp.nov. (Fig.18)

Besides larger size males of *P. neopartibilis* sp.nov. can be separated from *P. partibilis* ROBERTS 1987 of the group *Platypi oxyuri*, which it closely resembles, by the gradually inclined not convex declivity, and by the interstriae on the declivity which make much more prominent ridges than in *P. partibilis*.

Holotype ♂, Papua New Guinea: Gumi, Watut Logging Area, Bulolo, ex *Galbulilima* sp., 2200 m, 19.XI.86 (H. ROBERTS) (NMW). Paratypes 1 ♂ 1 ♀, same data as Holotype, 1 ♀ (NMW), 1 ♂ (FRS, Bulolo).

Male 3.4 to 3.5 mm long, and a little more than four times as long as wide. Colour brown, the pronotum paler.

Head, frons lightly impressed centrally, median stria hardly visible, surface coarsely punctured, matt; vertex angled to frons.

Pronotum longer than wide (21:18), femoral grooves shallow, angled behind, median stria distinct, surrounded by a pair of large pore-groups, cordate in shape, surface shining, with many scattered pits.

Elytra three times as long as pronotum, initially parallel sided, ending in a declivity occupying the posterior third, which has two strong, slightly converging projections; disc shining, interstriae 1 very narrow, remainder larger, subequal, striae seriate punctate, only the first impressed throughout, all interstriae and striae reaching the top of the declivity; gradually inclined, interstriae recognisable throughout as clear ridges, that of 3 the longest and making up the main carina of each projection, projections almost half the length of the declivity, with subapically on each a minute tooth dorsally, surface matt except interstriae on declivity summit which are shining, on the carina rows of short hairs. Abdominal ventrites shining, with prominent transverse rows of short hairs.

Female of similar length, colour and appearance to the male, except the elytra four times the length of the pronotum, and the sides after being near parallel for three quarters of their length giving way to a simple, transversely rounded, declivity in the final quarter; disc shining, impressed along the sulcus, interstriae and striae recognisable throughout; declivity at first inclined, then near vertical, on lateral margins notched, apically



at suture broadly indented.

*Platypus novaeguineensis* sp.nov. (Fig.20)

This species belongs to the Group *Platypi oxyuri*, resembling *P. giluwei* ROBERTS 1979. Males of *P. novaeguineensis* sp.nov. can be recognised by the smaller number of pores in the pronotal poregroups, and by the coarser, stronger, apically near scorpiate shaped projections of the elytral extremities.

Holotype ♂, Papua New Guinea: Gumi, Watut' Logging Area, Bulolo, ex *Lithocarpus* sp., 2200 m, 4.XI.86 (H. ROBERTS) (NMW). Paratypes 1 ♂ 1 ♀, same data as Holotype, 1 ♀ (NMW), 1 ♂ (FRS, Bulolo).

Male 4.2 to 4.3 mm long, and 4.5 times as long as wide. Colour, head and elytra red to brown, pronotum orange.

Head, frons longitudinally lightly impressed, median stria reduced, almost to a pit, surface finely reticulate, with few scattered punctures; vertex not angled to frons.

Pronotum longer than wide (24:20), femoral grooves shallow, angled posteriorly, median stria short, with pore-groups simple, each as a single row of pores, surface shining, near smooth, with scattered pits.

Elytra two and one half times as long as pronotum, near parallel sided before narrowing in distal third to elongate declivity, which extends as a conspicuous projection on each elytron; disc shining, interstriae, except proximally, raised as smooth ridges throughout, 3 and 5 a little wider than the remainder, and 9 distinctly longer, striae seriate punctate basally, impressed, getting wider distally; declivity with interstriae evident throughout, interstria 3 forming the carina of an extension of each elytron, the two projections separated by a deep incision, scoured out on the inner sides, surface matt, with rows of hairs on each interstria. Abdominal ventrites rising posteriorly, matt, each with transverse rows of hairs.

Female 4.0 to 4.1 mm long, and 4.3 times as long as wide. Colour as the male.

Head and Pronotum much like the male, except the pronotal pore-groups are larger, and surround completely the length of the median stria.

Elytra more than twice the length of the pronotum, ending in simple declivity, occupying final quarter; disc shining, except for interstria 1.

and the first stria which is clearly impressed, no interstriae or striae distinct until just before declivity; at first declivity inclined, then vertical, interstriae quickly replaced by flattened granules, vertical face ending in short, broadly pointed projections, surface finely matt, where declivity inclined few short hairs and pits, where vertical short hairs dense.

*Platypus panduriformis* sp.nov. (Fig.5,6)

*P. panduriformis* sp.nov. belongs to the group *Platypi sulcati*, and is related to *P. abnormis* SCHEDL 1975. Males of this new species are distinguished by the form of the declivity, particularly the flared out postero-lateral angles, and females by the raised median stria on the frons. In old females this projection may be worn down.

Holotype ♂, Papua New Guinea: Gumi, Watut Logging Area, ex *Nothofagus* sp., 2200 m, II.XII.85 (H. ROBERTS) (NMW). Paratypes 1 ♂ 2 ♀, same data as Holotype, 1 ♀ (NMW), 1 ♂ 1 ♀ (FRS, Bulolo).

Male 3.4 to 3.5 mm long, and 3.8 times as long as wide. Colour red to dark brown.

Head, frons nearly flat, with a large median stria, surface smooth anteriorly, with piliferous punctures above, finely reticulate.

Pronotum clearly longer than wide (23:19), femoral grooves narrow, deep, angled posteriorly, median stria short, completely surrounded by two pore-groups, surface shining, with numerous punctures.

Elytra twice as long as pronotum, widest on declivity, near parallel sided, ending in a steep declivity occupying the posterior third which is lyre-shaped in outline; disc shining, interstriae 1 narrow, matt, the remainder subequal, shining, striae impressed throughout, indistinctly seriate punctate; declivity at first horizontal then steeply inclined, the posterior margin expanded to blunt postero-lateral points, interstriae extended to just overlap the declivity summit, beyond that no trace of them, surface matt throughout, obscurely granular posteriorly, with one pair of papillae before the margin, on either side of the sulcus dense groups of short white hairs. Abdominal ventrites simple, matt.

Female 3.6 to 3.7 mm long, and 4.1 times as long as wide. Colour dark red.

Head, frons near flat, distinguished by raised median stria, ornamented

by hairs, surface above the antennae finely reticulate, below them finely lineate, in the upper part scattered piliferous punctures; vertex not angled to frons.

Pronotum similar to male except pore-groups larger, and elongate.

Elytra more than twice as long as pronotum, ending in a simple rounded declivity restricted to the last quarter; disc shining, interstriae and striae much as the male, but less pronounced and stopping at the top of the declivity, the latter vertical apically, surface granular with a dense covering of short hairs.

*Platypus papulosus* sp.nov. (Fig.9)

*P. papulosus* sp.nov. belongs to the group *Platypi quadrifissi* CHAPUIS 1865, and resembles *P. morobeensis* BROWNE 1983. The absence of interstriae from the declivity, and of apical postero-lateral spines, together with the swollen fifth ventrite separate males of this new species.

Holotype ♂, Papua New Guinea: Gumi, Watut Logging Area, Bulolo, ex *Myristica* sp., 2200 m, 15.V.76 (H. ROBERTS) (NMW). Paratypes, 1 ♂, same data as Holotype (FRS, Bulolo).

Male 3.3 to 3.4 mm long, and 4.1 times as long as wide. Colour brown.

Head, frons slightly convex, median stria short, surface areolate, with many piliferous punctures; vertex not angled to frons.

Pronotum clearly longer than wide (26:20), femoral grooves angled posteriorly, median stria short, surrounded completely by a pair of elongate pore-groups, which are slightly raised, surface covered with many variably sized pits.

Elytra a little over one and one half times as long as the pronotum, sides straight, diverging slightly to a maximum a width before the vertical declivity, which occupies only one ninth of the length; disc shining, interstriae and striae only distinct distally, interstria 3 the largest, others, excepting 1 and 2 which are very narrow, all subequal, striae seriate punctate, impressed only apically: declivity at first near horizontal then vertical, neither interstriae or striae reaching onto declivity, surface marginally matt with piliferous granules on the shining vertical part, and covered with short hairs. Abdominal ventrite four with a pair of small, shining bosses, and ventrite five swollen.

*Platypus parallelivenius* sp.nov.

*Platypus parallelivenius* sp.nov. belongs to the group *Platypi pseudospinulosi* SCHEDL 1972. Besides much smaller size males of this species can be separated from *P. petax* SCHEDL by the absence of conspicuous teeth at the top of the declivity, and the absence of pronotal pores. The more oval pore-groups, made up of round individual pores, distinguish females of this new species.

Holotype ♂, Papua New Guinea: Divide Logging Area, Bulolo ex *Terminalia complanata*, 1200 m, 2.II.87 (H. ROBERTS) (NMW). Paratypes 1 ♂ 2 ♀, same data as Holotype, 1 ♀ (NMW), 1 ♂ 1 ♀ (FRS, Bulolo).

Male 1.7 to 1.8 mm long, and nearly five times as long as wide. Colour orange brown, head and elytral apices darker.

Head, frons near flat, with scattered, short piliferous punctures median stria clearly evident; vertex angled to frons.

Pronotum longer than wide (20:13) femoral grooves very shallow, median stria short, without pore-groups, surface shining with very few pits.

Elytra nearly two and a half times as long as the pronotum, for basal two thirds parallel sided, then contracting gradually to end in near vertical declivity where postero-lateral angles strongly projecting; disc shining, interstriae and striae evident throughout, the former near equal in width, except for 1, which is narrow, the striae seriate punctate, and only the first impressed; declivity at the beginning inclined, and then near vertical, interstriae and striae only recognisable at summit, spines of postero-lateral angles oblique, not vertical, declivity where near vertical shining. Abdominal ventrites rising posteriorly, all unarmed, impunctate, shining.

Female of similar size, proportions, and colour to the male.

Head like the male except frons more hairy, the hairs being much more numerous along the margins of the eyes.

Pronotum, unlike the male, with conspicuous impressed pore-groups in the posterior half of the pronotum, the individual pores round, and both groups surrounded by strips of short hairs.

Elytra with prominent transverse carinae at the bases of interstriae 2 to 5, and with declivity much simpler than the male, with the postero-lateral projections still evident but very short.

*Platypus pulvinatus* ssp. *quadricornutus* ssp.nov.

These specimens are very similar to *P. pulvinatus* ROBERTS 1987, but smaller. All are from one tree, and are only 2.3 to 2.4 mm long, whereas the males of *P. pulvinatus* are 2.8 to 2.9 mm long. otherwise there appear to be no differences in the appearance of the two forms. These smaller specimens are therefore separated as a new subspecies, *quadricornutus*.

Holotype ♂, Papua New Guinea: Upper Stony Logging Area, Bulolo, ex *Syzigium* sp., 1200 m, 2.XII.86 (H. ROBERTS) (NMW). Paratypes 5 ♂, same data as Holotype (FRS, Bulolo).

*Platypus quadrinotatus* SCHEDL fem.nov.

SCHEDL (1968) described this species based on the male. This description is of the female, which was taken with males similar to the Holotype series.

Female designated Paratype, taken with ♂, Stony Logging Area, Bulolo, ex *Protium* sp., 1000 m, 17.XI.85 (H. ROBERTS) (NMW). Two more Paratypes, ♀, same data (FRS, Bulolo).

Female nov., 2.4 to 2.5 mm long, and a little more than four times as long as wide. Color dark brown.

Head and Pronotum like the male except the pronotal pore-groups much larger, with margins bordered by a rim of hairs.

Elytra like the male, but the declivity simple; disc shining, less than twice as long as pronotum, interstriae 1 very narrow, remainder larger, subequal, first striae alone impressed, others seriate punctate, all interstriae and striae reaching summit of declivity; declivity occupying distal fifth of elytra, at first gradually convex then vertical, sulcus impressed, postero-lateral angles pointed, surface scarcely carinate, covered with short horizontal hairs.

*Platypus sepaloideus* sp.nov. (Fig.7)

*P. sepaloideus* sp.nov. resembles *P. petaloideus* ROBERTS 1979 and *P. petalinus* ROBERTS 1987, all belonging to the group *Platypi quadrifissi*. Males of the new species are distinguished by their smaller size, the glabrous upper declivity, the prominence of the posterior projections of

the declivity, and the absence of any conspicuous warts on the abdominal ventrites.

It is noteworthy that all these three species are associated with the plant Family Fagaceae.

Holotype ♂, Papua New Guinea: Upper Stony Logging Area, Bulolo, ex *Castanopsis* sp., 1200 m, 3.X.86 (H. ROBERTS) (NMW). Paratypes 2 ♂ 1 ♀, same data as Holotype, 1 ♂ (FRS, Bulolo), 1 ♂ 1 ♀ (NMW).

Male 3.2 to 3.3 mm long, and 4.1 times as long as wide. Colour, head and elytra dark brown, the pronotum paler.

Head, frons near flat, median stria short, surface finely areolate all over, few hairs, impunctate; vertex angled to frons.

Pronotum longer than wide (22:17), femoral grooves angled posteriorly, median stria impressed, surrounded completely by an elongate pair of pore-groups, all sunken, surface shining, anteriorly with numerous variably sized pits, posteriorly transversely lineate.

Elytra more than twice as long as wide, sides straight, diverging slightly, widest above an indentate declivity, which occupies the posterior quarter; disc dull, finely, transversely lineate, no interstriae, except 3, that shines in the basal half, interstriae and striae not readily recognisable until above declivity, where all interstriae, except 5 and 7, are raised, 1 to 4, and 9, projecting over the declivity, 4 and 9 joined to form the lateral declivity margin, striae impressed, impunctate; declivity inclined, margined by a dentate rim with two pairs of prominent projections posteriorly, no sign of interstriae or striae, shining, glabrous, few hairs, and these confined to the declivity margins. Abdominal ventrites rising posteriorly, simple, each with a transverse row of hairs.

Female 3.4 to 3.5 mm long, and 4.0 times as long as wide. Colour brown, elytral apices black.

Head and Pronotum like the male except the pronotum with large, cordate pore-groups.

Elytra nearly twice as long as pronotum, for the first three quarters of its length near parallel sided, then ending in a simple, part near vertical, declivity; disc shining, all interstriae and striae visible throughout, the former except for the first subequal, the stria seriate and only lightly impressed; declivity at first gradually inclined, then vertical, ending in

a sinuate posterior margin, postero-laterally on each side a narrow groove ending at the corners in a small tooth, surface at first corneous, with interstriae and striae clear, subsequently on the vertical part matt, and densely covered with golden hairs.

*Platypus spiniventris* SCHEDL 1970 fem.nov.

SCHEDL (1970) described the male of this species from Mt. Hagen, Western Highlands District, Papua New Guinea. The Holotype of this species appears to be missing. It is not in the Australian National Collection, Canberra, as said by SCHEDL. There are Paratypes both at Naturhistorisches Museum, Vienna, and at the Forest Research Station, Bulolo. This is a description of the female, taken with a male.

Female, designated Paratype, Papua New Guinea, Gumi, Watut Logging Area, Bulolo, ex *Macaranga* sp., 2200 m, 2.I.87 (H. ROBERTS) (NMW).

Female 3.3 to 3.4 mm long, and 4.0 times as long as wide. Colour yellow/orange, the head and elytral apices darker.

Head and Pronotum like the male except that the pronotal pore-groups very much larger, occupying the complete length of the median stria, with the anterior pores much larger and more rounded in shape than the large majority which are behind.

Elytra near parallel sided, more than twice as long as pronotum, ending in the posterior quarter in a declivity much simpler than the male; disc shining, neither interstriae nor striae at all distinct; declivity at first gradually inclined, where both interstriae and striae evident, then on posterior margin transverse, and vertical, with no teeth, sulcus impressed, all over covered with golden hairs, particularly dense on the vertical part. Abdominal ventrites shining, the centre of the last ventrite flattened, punctate, with a posterior border of long hairs.

*Platypus umbrinus* sp.nov. (Fig.21)

This species appears to belong to the group *Platypus oxyuri*, near to *P. partibilis* ROBERTS 1987. Males can be distinguished by its larger size, and the much shorter postero-lateral projections of the elytra.

Holotype ♂, Papua New Guinea: Gumi, Watut Logging Area, Bulolo, ex *Syzygium* sp., 2200 m, 22.II.86 (H. ROBERTS) (NMW). Paratypes 1 ♂ 1 ♀,

same data as Holotype, ♀ (NMW), ♂ (FRS, Bulolo).

Male 4.1 mm long, and 4.2 times as long as wide. Colour black.

Head, frons near flat, median stria small, surface matt, with below antennal insertions elongate punctures laterally, surface finely reticulate, few hairs; vertex not angled to frons.

Pronotum almost square, femoral grooves shallow, median stria indistinct, surrounded by small, cordate shaped, pore-groups, made up of elongate pores, surface smooth, shining, very few punctures.

Elytra more than twice as long as wide, only a little wider than pronotum, near parallel sided for two thirds, then narrowing to elongate, posteriorly near transverse, simple declivity; disc shining, interstriae, except 1, near subequal striae seriate punctate in the basal half then impressed, the length of the striae diminishing away from the sulcus; declivity elongate, gradually inclined, with postero-lateral angles extended as short projections, posterior margin broadly indented, interstriae and striae continuing throughout, the former initially smooth, then carinate, apical half of declivity matt throughout, with rows of short hairs on the ridges. Abdominal ventrites raised posteriorly, surface matt.

Female 3.8 to 3.9 mm long, and a little more than four times as long as wide. Colour dark brown. In appearance very like the male except the pronotal pore-groups slightly larger, and the elytra with simple apices.

Elytra initially parallel sided, then narrowing in the posterior third to a simple declivity; disc shining, interstriae and striae evident throughout, the latter unlike the male only lightly impressed; declivity at first only gradually inclined, then near vertical, the postero-lateral angles pointed but less so than the male, and the posterior margin near transverse, interstriae and striae much less prominent than the male, surface initially rugose than matt, well covered with golden hairs.

*Platypus uvarius* sp.nov. (Fig.10)

*P. uvarius* sp.nov. is close to *P. cicatricosus* sp.nov., both belonging to the group *Platypi oxyuri*. Males of the new species can be distinguished by the many large pores that make up the pronotal pore-groups, and by the hairs of the declivity, each of which is thick, and all point backwards.



Holotype ♂, Papua New Guinea: Gumi, Watut Logging Area, Bulolo, 2200 m, ex host unknown log, 18.V.77 (H. ROBERTS) (NMW). Paratype 1 ♂, same data as Holotype (FRS, Bulolo).

Male 4.0 to 4.1 mm long, and 4.0 times as long as wide. Colour reddish brown.

Head, frons centrally lightly impressed, median stria distinct but short, surface near concentrically rugose, with many hairs; vertex not strongly angled to frons.

Pronotum square, femoral grooves narrow, angled posteriorly, short median stria surrounded by elongate pore-groups made up of many large pores, surface shining, with numerous scattered fine pits.

Elytra more than twice as long as pronotum, sides parallel for more than half their length, then narrowing to a declivity which ends in a pair of adjacent elongate projections; disc shining, all interstriae distinct and reaching the declivity, only the first three or four striae impressed, all seriaté punctate; declivity at first inclined, then narrowing to projections, neither interstriae nor striae evident, surface matt with many fairly thick hairs, which all point backwards. Abdominal ventrites rising posteriorly, shining, with many hairs.

#### Synonyms

Having compared designated Holotypes of all the following platypodids these synonyms are now recognised:

*Crossotarsus priscus* SCHEDL 1975, syn.n. of *Platypus deperditus* SCHEDL 1975;

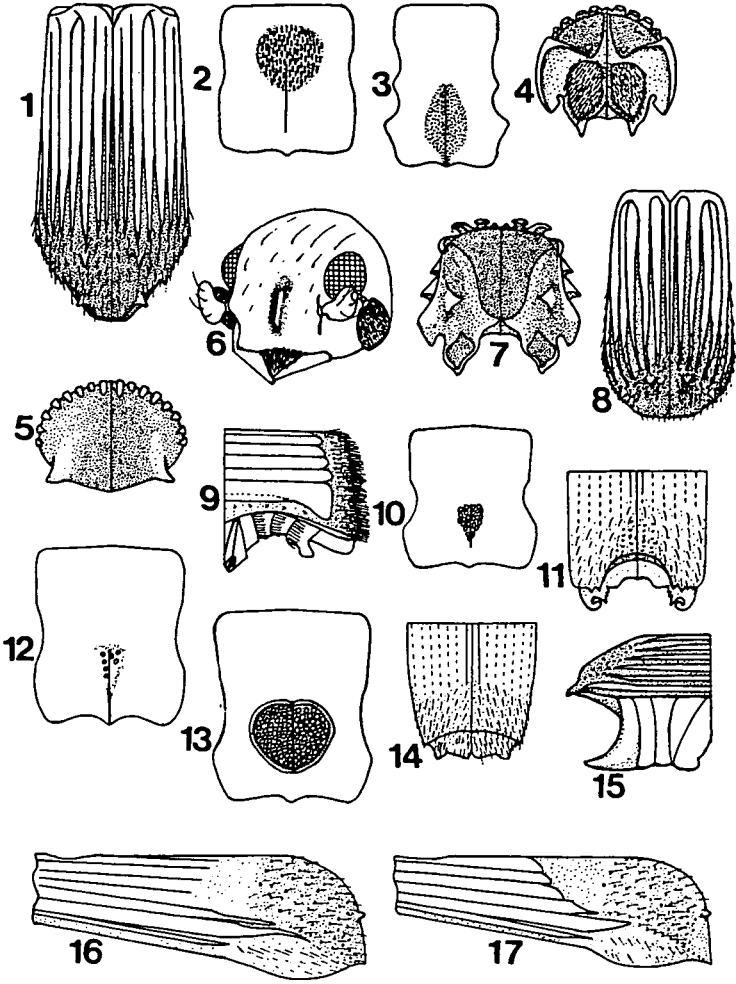
*Platypus diversiporus* SCHEDL 1972 (based on female only), syn.n. of *Platypus truncatipennis* SCHEDL 1964;

*Platypus heteromorphus* SCHEDL 1975, syn.n. of *Platypus incertus* SCHEDL 1970;

*Platypus inversus* ROBERTS 1979, syn.n. of *Platypus crassicornis* SCHEDL 1975;

*Platypus multifoveatus* SCHEDL (based on female only) syn.n. of *Platypus truncatipennis* SCHEDL 1964;

*Platypus ponamae* SCHEDL 1975 (based on female only) syn.n. of *Platypus distinctipes* SCHEDL 1972.

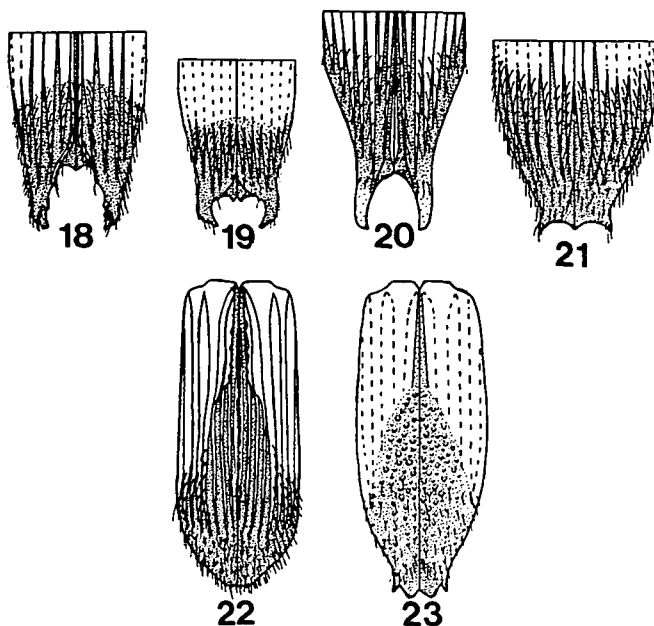


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Figs. 1-17: *Platypus gumiensis* sp.nov.: 1. dorsal view male elytra; 2. dorsal view female pronotum. *P. acetabuliformis* ROBERTS: 3. dorsal female pronotum. *P. acetabuliformis* ssp. *comalis* ssp.nov.: 4. posterior view male declivity. *P. panduriformis* sp.nov.: 5. posterior view male declivity; 6. oblique view female head. *P. sepaloides* sp.nov.: 7. posterior view male declivity. *P. cognatus* sp.nov.: 8. dorsal view male elytra. *P. papulosus* sp.nov.: 9. lateral view apices male elytra. *P. uvarius* sp.nov.: 10. dorsal view male pronotum. *P. incertus* SCHEDL fem.nov.: 11. dorsal view apices female elytra. *P. cicatricosus* sp.nov.: 12. dorsal view male pronotum; 13. dorsal view female pronotum; 14. dorsal view apices female elytra. *P. dibrachiatus* sp.nov.: 15. lateral view apices male elytra. *P. longicalcaratus* sp.nov.: 16. lateral view male elytra. *P. atrans* sp.nov.: 17. lateral view male elytra.



Figs. 18-23: Apices male elytra, dorsal view: 18. *P. neopartibilis* sp. nov.: 19. *P. partibilis* ROBERTS (for comparison); 20. *P. novae-guineensis* sp.nov.: 21. *P. umbrinus* sp.nov. Male elytra (complete), dorsal view: 22. *P. opacipennis* SCHEDL (for comparison); 23. *P. muricatus* sp.nov.

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